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Signed *Andrew Gersey*
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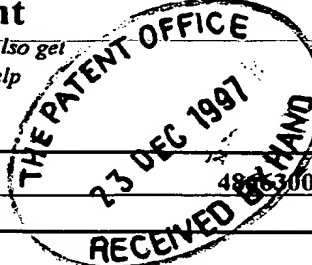
Request for grant of a patent

(See the notes on the back of this form. You can also get an explanatory leaflet from the Patent Office to help you fill in this form)

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The Patent Office

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1. Your reference 4803000/BA2330

2. Patent application number
(The Patent Office will fill in this part)

23 DEC 1997

9727258.7

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)

VITEC GROUP, PLC.
WESTERN WAY
BURY ST. EDMUNDS
SUFFOLK IP33 3TB

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

6921787001

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

UNITED KINGDOM

4. Title of the invention

CAMERA MOUNTINGS FOR TV/VIDEO CAMERAS

5. Name of your agent (if you have one)

BOULT WADE TENNANT
27 FURNIVAL STREET
LONDON
EC4A 1PQ

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode)

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

42001

6. If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and the date of filing of the or of each of these earlier applications and (if you know it) the or each application number

Country

Priority application number
(if you know it)

Date of filing
(day/month/year)

7. If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, give the number and the filing date of the earlier application

Number of earlier application

Date of filing
(day / month / year)

8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request?

YES

(Answer 'Yes' if:

- a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or
- b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or
- c) any named applicant is a corporate body.

See note (d))

Patents Form 1/77

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Continuation sheets of this form **NONE**

Description **9**

Claim(s) **3**

Abstract **NONE**

Drawing(s) **4**

10. If you are also filing any of the following, state how many against each item.

Priority documents **NONE**

Translations of priority documents **NONE**

Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (*Patents Form 7/77*) **NONE**

Request for preliminary examination and search (*Patents Form 9/77*) **NONE**

Request for substantive examination (*Patents Form 10/77*) **NONE**

Any other documents **NONE**
(Please specify)

11. I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

Signature

Date

23 December 1997

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom **MR G.C. BAYLISS**
0171 404 5921

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CAMERA MOUNTINGS FOR TV/VIDEO CAMERAS

5 This invention relates to camera mountings for
TV/video cameras and is particularly although not
exclusively applicable to the camera mountings of our
European Patent Publication No. 0725758 and our UK
Patent Publication No. 2163720.

10 This invention provides a camera mounting for a
TV/video camera, comprising a base having a datum
point, a counter-balanced arm assembly mounted on the
base at one end thereof and having a platform for
15 supporting the camera for movement in three orthogonal
axes with respect to the datum and transducer means
for determining movement of the camera platform with
respect to the datum point in said three axes to
provide information regarding the location of the
20 camera for purposes such as controlling movement of a
virtual reality image to be combined with a real image
as seen by the camera as the camera is moved with
respect to the datum.

25 More specifically, the arm assembly is mounted on
the base for rotation about a vertical axis through
the datum point, the arm assembly providing movement
of the camera platform in two orthogonal axes in any
plane containing said vertical axis, and said
30 transducer means comprising first means for
determining rotation of the arm about said vertical
axis and further means for determining movement of the
camera mounting in said plane with respect to the
datum point.

35

In one arrangement according to the invention, the arm assembly may be telescopic and may be mounted on the base to pivot in a vertical plane about a horizontal axis.

5

In an alternative construction according to the invention, the arm assembly may comprise a first arm pivotally mounted on the base about a horizontal axis and a second arm pivotally mounted on the first arm about a parallel horizontal axis for supporting the camera platform.

In any of the above arrangements, the arm assembly may have a control point connected to the arm assembly so that movement of the control point with respect to the datum point in the vertical plane containing the arm and said vertical axis is directly proportional to the movement of the camera platform and said further transducer means is arranged to monitor movement of the control point with respect to the datum point.

More specifically, the transducer means for monitoring movement of the control point may comprise separate transducers for responding to movement of the control point with respect to the datum point in vertical and horizontal directions.

In the case where the arm assembly is telescopically extendable and pivotable about a horizontal axis, the transducer means may be arranged to monitor extension of the arm and pivotal movement of the arm about said horizontal axis to monitor the position of the camera platform in a vertical plane with respect to said datum.

In the case where the arm assembly has first and second pivoted arms, said further transducer means may be arranged to monitor pivotal movement of the first arm about said horizontal axis with respect to the base and pivotal movement of the second arm with respect to the first arm to monitor the position of the camera platform with respect to said datum.

The following is a description of some specific embodiments of the invention, reference being made to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a diagrammatic view of a camera mounting for a TV/video camera embodying a telescopic arm mounting and one arrangement of transducers for determining movement of the camera platform;

Figure 2 is a view of a similar camera mounting embodying a telescopic arm mounting with an alternative arrangement of transducers for determining movement of the camera platform;

Figure 3 is a diagrammatic view of a camera mounting having a pantograph arm assembly and arrangement of transducers for determining movement of the camera platform; and

Figure 4 is a similar view to Figure 3 showing a further arrangement of transducers for determining the movement of the camera platform.

Referring firstly to Figure 1 of the drawings, there is shown a camera mounting for a television or video camera. A detailed description of the arm is set out in our European Patent Publication No. 0725758 to which reference should be made. Briefly the mounting comprises a counter-balanced telescopic arm indicated generally at 10, mounted on a base indicated generally at 11. An upwardly extending bifurcated column 12 is

mounted for rotation on the base about a vertically
extending axis A-B. The bifurcated column has
spaced arms 13 having inwardly extending trunnions 14
at their upper ends to receive and support the arm 10
5 for tilting about a horizontal axis indicated at C.

The telescopic arm comprises six elements or
stages 15 to 20 which are slidably engaged one within
the other to move between the extended position shown
10 in Figure 1 and a retracted position which is not
shown. A mechanism interlinks the successive stages
of the arm so that when the arm is extended all the
stages extend by the same amounts with respect to each
other and when contracted, contract by the same
15 amounts with respect to each other. The arm is
pivotally mounted on the trunnion 14 on the
intermediate element 16 next to end element 15 for
rotation of the arm about the horizontal axis C
defined by the trunnions.

20 The outer end stage 20 of the arm carries a
platform 21 to receive and support a TV or video
camera in a mounting which provides usual pan and tilt
movements. The other end stage 15 of the arm contains
25 a fixed weight (not shown) intended to balance the arm
whether in extended or "telescoped" mode. The
mounting thus permits manual (or "motorised") movement
of the platform (and thereby the camera) in three axes
with respect to an origin or datum point on the base
30 and also normal pan and tilt movement of the camera on
the platform 21.

The column has a horizontally extending platform
30 extend to one side of the column disposed below the
35 inner end stage 15 of the arm. A guideway 31 is

mounted on the platform and a wheeled carriage 32 is constrained to run on the guideway to support the carriage for horizontal movement along the guideway.

The carriage is formed with a vertically extending slot 33 in which a pin 34 on the inner end stage 15 of the arm is constrained to slide so that as the arm tilts about the horizontal axis C, the pin will slide up and down the slot and at the same time the carriage 32 will move along the guideway. Rams may be provided for moving the carriage along the guideway and for moving the pin vertically up and down the slot to provide "motorised" movement of the camera in the two axes of movement, that is parallel to axis A-B and towards and away from axis A-B.

To determine the movement and thereby the position of the camera platform with respect to the origin or datum of the axis A-B at the base of the camera mounting, one linear transducer 35 is mounted on the platform 30 and is coupled to the carriage 32 to determine horizontal movement of the carriage, a second linear transducer 36 is mounted vertically on the carriage to determine movement of the pin and a third transducer 37 is mounted on the base to determine rotation of the pedestal about the vertical axis A-B with respect to the base.

The pin on the arm provides a control point, movement of which in the horizontal and vertical directions will be proportional to the corresponding movements of the camera platform in horizontal and vertical directions. The constant of proportionality will be the number of moving stages "N" of the arm between the axis C and the platform 30.

Let m = the horizontal co-ordinate of the control

point in the plane of the arm;

n = the vertical co-ordinate of the control point
in the plane of the arm; and

5

θ = the angle of rotation of the arm about the
vertical axis A-B.

Then the co-ordinates of the camera platform
10 position relative to an origin on the vertical axis A-
B will be as follows :

$N.m.\cos.\theta; N.m.\sin \theta; N.n.$

15 The information relating to the camera platform
position may be fed to monitoring equipment which
merges a virtual reality background with a foreground
as seen by the camera. Transducers are also provided
on the camera pan and tilt mechanisms for determining
20 pan and tilt movement of the camera. The virtual
reality background image is moved in accordance with
movement of the camera mounting and the camera pan and
tilt mechanisms as the camera is moved in viewing the
foreground so that the virtual reality background
25 moves appropriately with the foreground.

Figure 2 shows an alternative arrangement in
which one rotary transducer 38 measures the angle α of
the arm 10 to the horizontal and a second, linear
30 transducer 39 measures the extension of one section of
the arm with respect to another. This extension is
proportional to the extension of the entire telescopic
arm, the constant of proportionality being the number
of stages of the arm between the axis C and the
35 platform 30. The extension together with the angle α

provides a set of co-ordinates for the camera position in a plane containing the arm and axis A-B. A third rotary transducer is placed on the axis A-B for measuring θ , the angle of orientation of the arm about the vertical axis.

The co-ordinates of the camera platform position are then defined as follows :

(Nx+y) $\cos \alpha \cos \theta$;
(Nx+y) $\cos \alpha \sin \theta$;
(Nx+y) $\sin \alpha$.

Figures 3 and 4 show an application of the invention to the balanced camera mounting embodying a pantographic arm as described and illustrated in our UK Patent Publication No. 2163720. The camera mounting comprises a base 50 mounted for rotation about a vertical axis indicated at A-B. A counter-balanced pantographic mechanism 51 is mounted on the base comprising an upwardly extending first parallelogram linkage 52 pivotally mounted about horizontal axes on the base and a second parallelogram linkage 53 connected by a common link 54 to the upper end of the first linkage at one end and having a camera support platform 55 at its other end. A counter-balancing mechanism indicated at 56 is connected to the parallelogram linkages and has a control point P constrained to move horizontally and vertically in proportion to the movement of the platform 55. Transducers determine the horizontal and vertical extent of movement of the control point P in a similar manner to the arrangement of Figure 1.

Movement of the control point P in the horizontal

and vertical directions is proportional to the movement in the directions in the plane of the arm of the camera platform. The constant of proportionality " k " is related to the length of the sections of the linkages of the arm.

Two linear transducers measure the horizontal and vertical or cartesian co-ordinates " m " and " n " of the point P relative to an origin on vertical axis A-B. A third rotary transducer is placed on axis A-B to measure θ , the angle of orientation of the arm about the vertical axis. The co-ordinates of the camera position are then as follows :

$K.m.\cos \theta$;
 $K.m.\sin \theta$;
 $K.n.$

Figure 4 shows a further arrangement to Figure 3 with an alternative arrangement of the transducers for determining the movement of the arm. Two rotary transducers are placed at the hinge points of the arm (as shown). Transducer 61 monitors the angle β which arm section 52 makes with the vertical. Transducer 62 monitors the angle α which arm section 52 makes with arm section 53. A third rotary transducer 63 is placed on the axis A-B to measure θ , the angle of orientation of the arm from a datum on the base.

The three angles α , β and θ can be used to find the co-ordinates of the position of the camera platform which are as follows :

$$[(L_1 \sin \beta + L_2 \sin(\beta + \alpha)) \cdot \cos \theta;$$

$$[(L_1 \sin \beta + L_2 \sin(\beta + \alpha)) \cdot \sin \theta;$$

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$$L_1 \cos \beta + L_2 \cos (\beta + \alpha)$$

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CLAIMS

1. A camera mounting for a TV/video camera,
~~comprising a base having a datum point, a counter-~~
5 balanced arm assembly mounted on the base at one end
thereof and having a platform for carrying a camera at
the other end thereof for supporting the camera
platform for movement in three orthogonal axes with
respect to the datum and transducer means for
10 determining movement of the camera platform with
respect to the datum point in said three axes to
provide information regarding the location of the
camera for purposes such as controlling movement of a
virtual reality image to be combined with a real image
15 as seen by the camera as the camera is moved with
respect to the datum.

2. A camera mounting as claimed in claim 1,
wherein the arm assembly is mounted on the base for
20 rotation about a vertical axis through the datum
point, the arm assembly providing movement of the
camera platform in two orthogonal axes in any plane
containing said vertical axis, and said transducer
means comprising first means for determining rotation
25 of the arm about said vertical axis and further means
for determining movement of the camera platform in
said plane with respect to the datum point.

3. A camera mounting as claimed in claim 2,
30 wherein, the arm assembly is telescopic and is mounted
on the base to pivot in a vertical plane about a
horizontal axis.

4. A camera mounting as claimed in claim 2,
35 wherein the arm assembly comprises a first arm

pivotally mounted on the base about a horizontal axis and a second arm pivotally mounted on the first arm about a parallel horizontal axis for supporting the camera platform.

5

5. A camera mounting as claimed in any of claims 2 to 4, wherein the arm assembly has a control point connected to the arm assembly so that movement of the control point with respect to the datum point in the vertical plane containing the arm and said vertical axis is directly proportional to the movement of the camera platform, and said further transducer means is arranged to monitor movement of the control point with respect to the datum point.

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6. A camera mounting as claimed in claim 5, wherein the transducer means for monitoring movement of the control point comprise separate transducers for responding to movement of the control point with respect to the datum point in vertical and horizontal directions.

20

7. A camera mounting as claimed in claim 3, wherein the further transducer means are arranged to monitor extension of the arm and pivotal movement of the arm about said horizontal axis to monitor the position of the camera platform in a vertical plane with respect to said datum.

25

8. A camera mounting as claimed in claim 4, wherein said further transducer means are arranged to monitor pivotal movement of the first arm about said horizontal axis with respect to the base and pivotal movement of the second arm with respect to the first arm to monitor the position of the camera platform

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with respect to said datum.

9. A camera mounting substantially as
described, with reference to and as illustrated in
5 Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3 or Figure 4 of the
accompanying drawings.

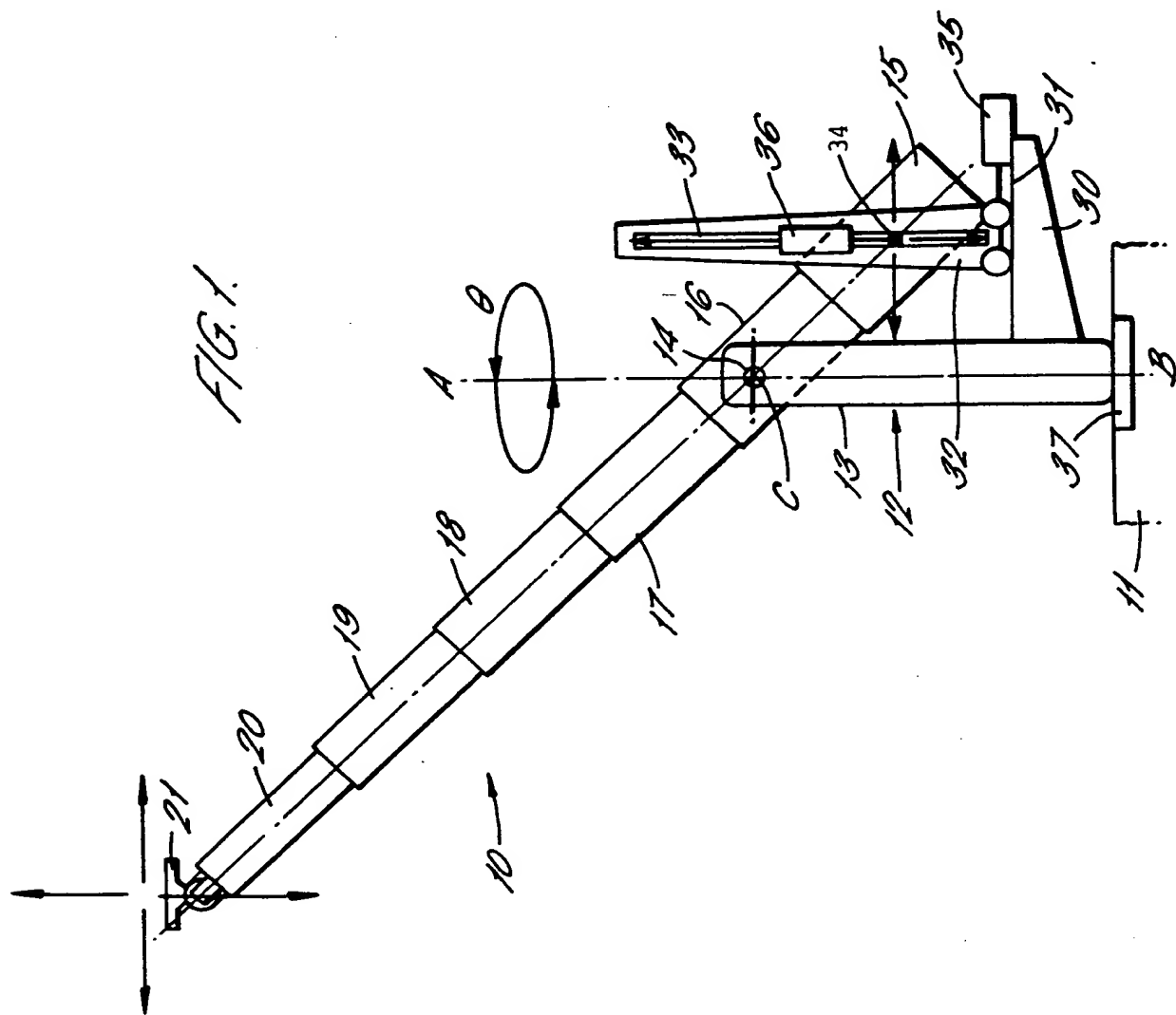
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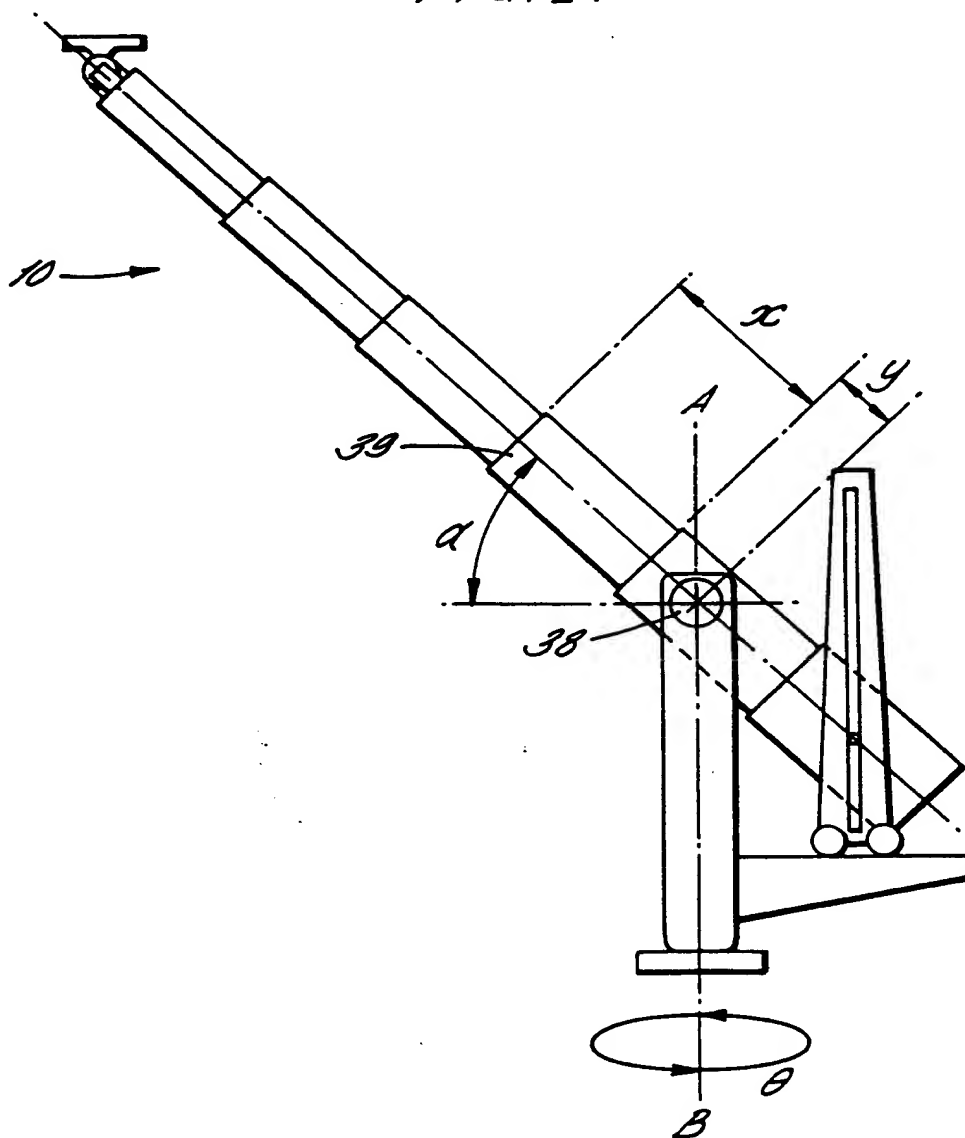
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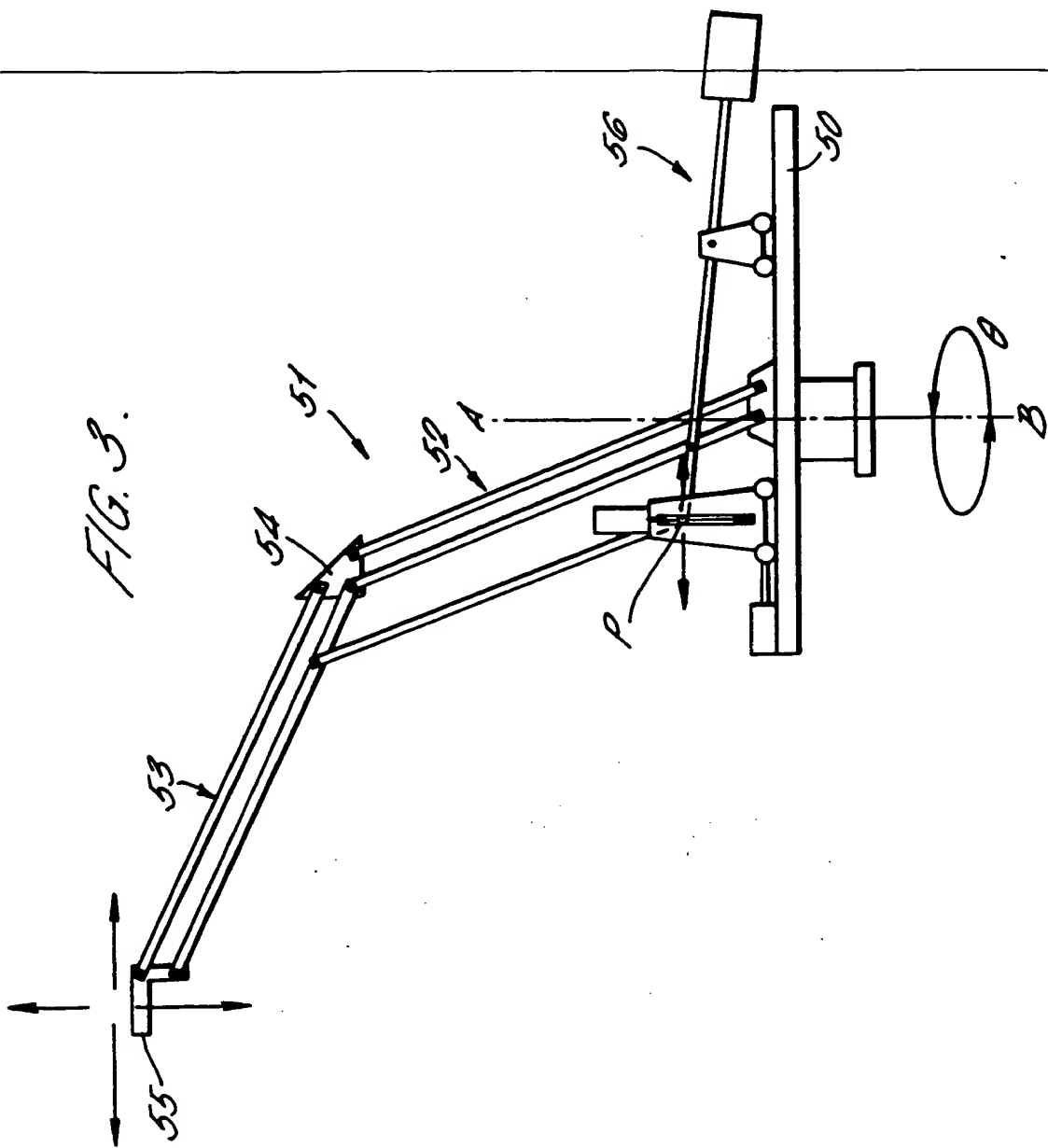
FIG. 2.



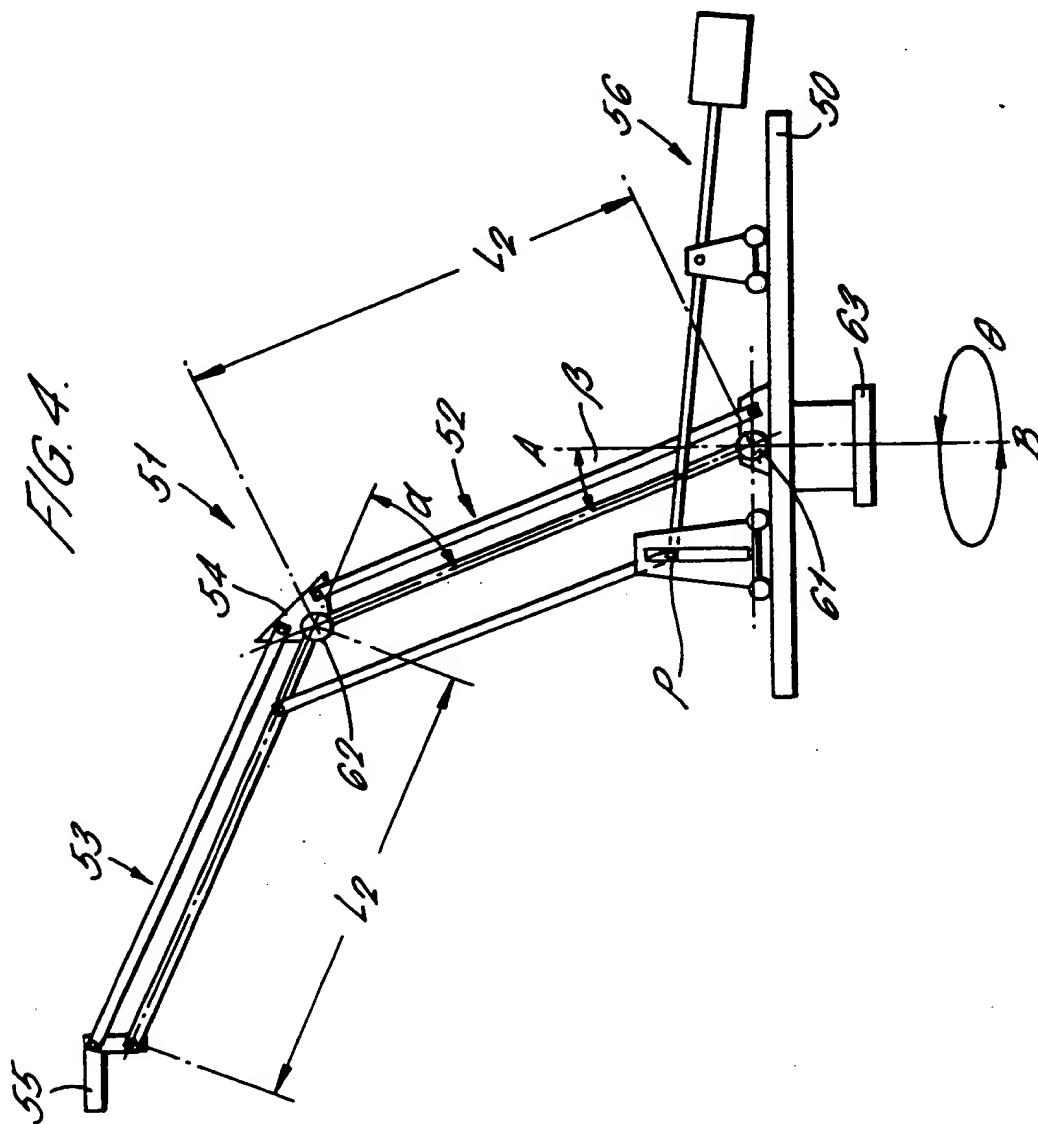
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FIG. 3.

The diagram illustrates a mechanical linkage system. A long, thin member, likely a beam or lever, is shown in two segments joined at a hinge joint labeled 54. The left segment is labeled 53 and terminates in a rectangular component 55, which has four arrows pointing outwards from its corners, possibly indicating force vectors or degrees of freedom. The right segment of the beam is labeled 51 and 52. This segment is connected to a complex vertical assembly. At the top of this assembly is a horizontal bar 56, which supports a rectangular weight or mass. Below bar 56 are several rollers or guides. A central vertical shaft passes through the middle of the assembly, featuring a flange or collar. To the right of this shaft, a circular arrow indicates a rotational movement, labeled with the Greek letter θ . A dashed line, labeled A, extends horizontally from the hinge joint 54 towards the center of the vertical assembly. Near the bottom of the vertical assembly, there is a small rectangular component labeled P, with an arrow pointing downwards from it. The entire vertical structure appears to be mounted on a base or frame, indicated by the label 50 at the top.



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